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PEKING LEAVING DOOR OPEN? *Inferences Drawn From Slowing Down Of Korea Onslaught*

COMMENT

Disposal by General Lawton Collins of the surmise that his sudden visit to Tokyo might be the prelude to the voluntary withdrawal of United Nations forces from Korea is a welcome reassurance, although few competent observers took serious note of this line in speculation.

At this stage in the collision with Communist aggressors anything suggestive of backing down, particularly before a really determined stand against the intruder in Korea has been offered, would be intolerable. Highest hopes are centred on the arrangement of a truce and the negotiation of a peaceful solution of the conflict, and Peking's response to the approach of the United Nations, which does promise a reasonable chance of patching up differences, is keenly awaited.

Should, however, Mao Tse-tung and his principal aides in Peking reject the opportunity of ending intervention in Korea gracefully and, at the same time, enter into a conference seeking to settle further issues, among them Formosa and the admission of Peking to the councils of the United Nations, there can be no alternative to a decision to stay in Korea and fight.

The United Nations cannot retreat from the stand it has taken or give up the goal of a free and united Korea, governed by its own people. Otherwise there would remain no basis for the fulfilment of the further aims of the United Nations, in Korea or elsewhere.

There would swiftly be no United Nations if its principal protagonists should fall by the wayside on the first hard test of the principles for which it stands and exists.

Fears on that score have, happily, be dismissed by General Collins' disclosure that, far from making preparations for pulling out, the Americans are planning strong reinforcements.

In short, if Peking takes its cue from Moscow and spurns the generous U.N. gesture, the free nations will be prepared to throw everything into the task of giving the Communists cause for regret.

Lull May Be Exploited For Negotiations

Lake Success, Jan. 16.

Indian diplomats today noted with interest Korea reports that the Chinese and North Korean onslaught was slowing down and that in some sectors the United Nations forces are on the offensive.

They warned against exaggerated optimism, but speculated that these battlefield reports may indicate that Peking is taking advantage of an obscure clause in the United Nations cease-fire plan to leave the door open to negotiations.

The five-point peace blueprint dispatched to Peking on Saturday by the General Assembly's Political Committee calls for a Far Eastern conference on such issues as Formosa and Chinese Communist admission to the United Nations upon arrangement of a cease-fire.

But a sentence in the proposal suggests that further steps may be possible even short of a formal cease-fire.

Point Two of the plan calls for "further steps to restore peace if a cease-fire occurs or if there is a lull in the fighting preparatory to a cessation of hostilities."

There were indications that the Indians base their hopes of Peking's ultimate acceptance of the United Nations proposals precisely on this clause.

BRIDGING DIFFERENCE?

Dispatches from New Delhi quoted Indian government officials as saying Peking would not agree to any peace plan unless cease-fire and consultations were simultaneous. The previous United Nations plan was rejected by China partially on these grounds.

On the other hand, the Western powers—mainly the United States—refuse to talk to Peking prior to a cease-fire.

Thus, Indians here reason, the aforementioned clause in

the United Nations plan may offer a "third alternative," bridging the so far irreconcilable differences between Lake Success and Peking. They believe that if the current lull in the Korean fighting is more than simply a military phase of the operations without political significance, then some of the steps mentioned in the plan may be undertaken.

OR COINCIDENCE?

New sources recall that the Chinese slowed down military actions every time they were engaged in considering a United Nations proposal—first before the tacit rejection of the Asian-Arab appeal for respecting the 38th Parallel and then prior to the rejection of the first peace plan of the United Nations commission.

Whether the present lull obeys this pattern or is mere coincidence, it was impossible to determine, but the fact remained that under present circumstances the lull may be exploited for negotiations, which was not the case in the other instances.—United Press.

U.S. Not Committed, Says Acheson

Washington, Jan. 16.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson was reported today to have assured some members of Congress that the United States was not committed to support Communist China's bid for United Nations membership or control of Formosa.

Mr Acheson gave these assurances privately to some legislators in answer to their criticism of the United States acceptance of the new United Nations cease-fire proposal.

The State Department was also reported to have advised two inquiring Senate committees that the United States supported the cease-fire in Korea largely to gain support for branding the Chinese Communists as aggressors.

The question of the cease-fire bid in the United Nations

came up when Mr Dean Rusk and Mr John Hickerson, both assistant secretaries of State, were questioned during closed sessions of two Senate Foreign Relations sub-committees.

Senators reported that Hickerson said the United States expected the cease-fire plan to be rejected by the Communist bloc. This might result in India and other now reluctant countries approving a stronger United States resolution to put the aggressor label on Peking.—United Press.

Court Of King MacArthur

London, January 16.
The Conservative "Daily Mail" joked today:—"Watch for a move by President Truman for diplomatic representation in Tokyo. He is anxious to have a Yankee at the court of King MacArthur."
—United Press.

WHERRY DEMANDS CHANGE IN STRATEGY

Washington, Jan. 16.

The Senate Republican floor leader, Mr Kenneth Wherry, today proposed that the United States construct a "ring of airbases around Russia" and build 100,000 warplanes rather than contribute to a European land army.

Senator Wherry made the proposal in a speech to the Senate, in support of a resolution to ban the sending of U.S. ground troops to Europe "pending full evaluation of policies by Congress."

"A second rate army in numbers and in firepower—in Europe or in the oil-rich Middle East—is worse than (Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

HURRICANE HAVOC IN B.C.

Victoria, B.C. Jan. 16.

A hurricane which struck Victoria and Southern Vancouver Island has left damage estimated at thousands of dollars in its wake.

For about three hours yesterday gales of over 70 miles an hour uprooted trees, tore down power and telephone lines, ripped off roofs and shattered windows.

About 30 people were injured. Shipping in the harbour was battered.—Reuter.

Bomber Crew Dead

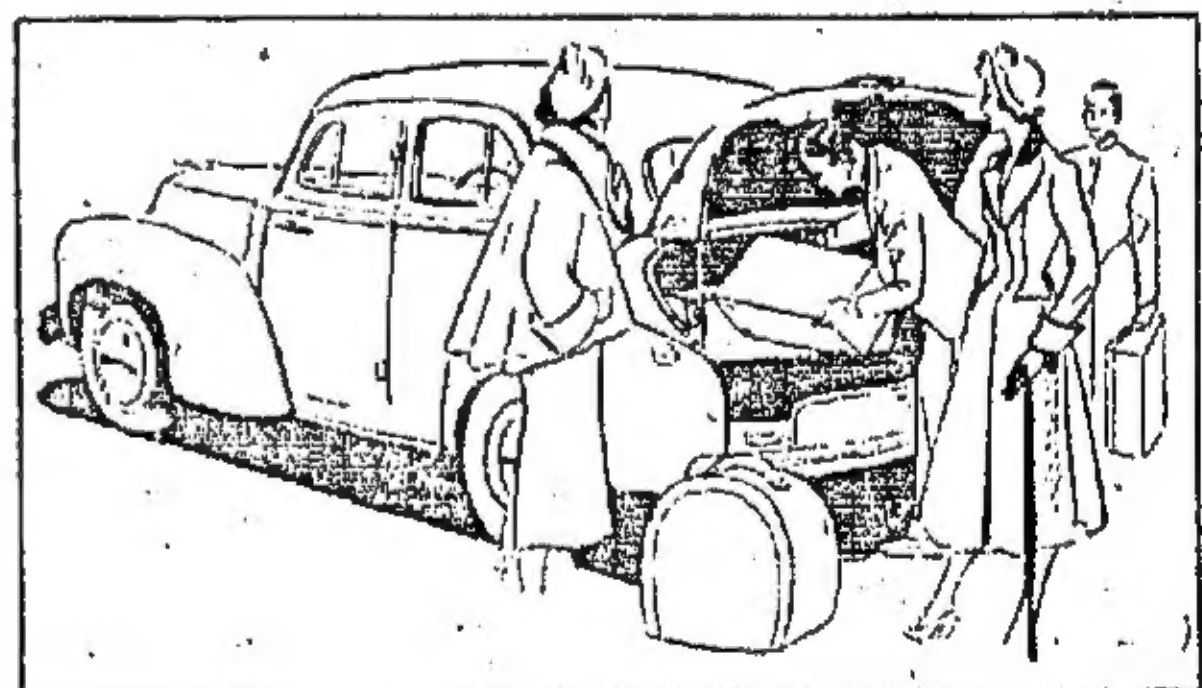
Singapore, Jan. 16.

All three crew members of the RAF plane which crashed in the Pahang jungles on Thursday night during an attack against Communist terrorists, were found dead on Tuesday.—United Press.

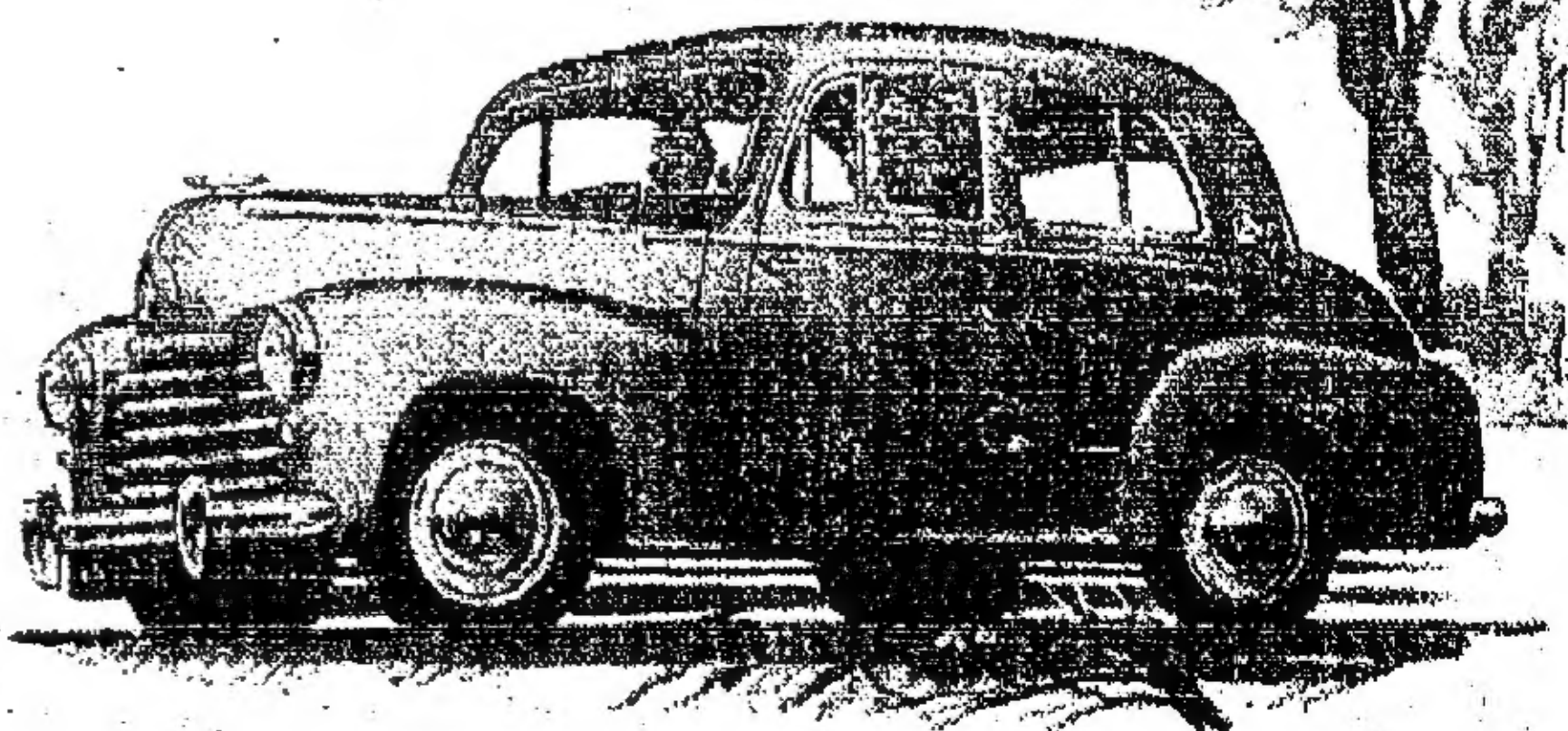
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NEXT CHANCE (19, JAN.)

"RIDING HIGH"



FAMILY REUNION—Sgt. Anthony Frederick has a whole staff of porters, and all in the family, helping him with his luggage on his arrival at Southampton after nearly three years in Singapore with the Royal Army Medical Corps. Frederick's wife, Morny, left, and four daughters; A verill, nine; Mareline, seven; Toni, five, and Ann, three, seem as happy as he is.

CUNARD LINER CARRIES FIFTY-FOUR INFLUENZA CASES INTO NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 16.

The Cunard Star liner *Mauretania* arrived today from England with 815 passengers, and United States Public Health Service officials reported there were 54 cases of influenza aboard the vessel. She was the first to dock here since the flu epidemic broke out in Britain.

Health Service doctors said most victims were isolated during the voyage and that passengers were allowed to continue to their destinations.

Seven members of the crew, including the chief engineer, who caught the infection, will be kept on board.

London reports show that influenza and pneumonia struck down hundreds more throughout Britain today as over-worked hospital staffs and undertakers reported they could not cope with the mounting list of dangerously ill and dead.

In the great port of Liverpool, hardest hit among the big cities, the Medical Officer, Professor W. M. Frazer, reported 894 deaths in the week ending Saturday—50 per cent more than during the previous week. —United Press.

FROM SCANDINAVIA

London, Jan. 16.

The world influenza research centre in London said today that the virus causing Britain's influenza epidemic had been isolated.

It was similar to the virus, A-Prime, which caused the flu epidemic in Scandinavia in 1949 and has probably been imported from Scandinavia, the centre said.

The research centre, which is working with the Pasteur Institute in Paris, on the flu problem, said that the epidemic in Britain is considered mild.

A Ministry of Health spokesman called it "very infectious though fairly mild." —Reuter.

Hankow Women Demonstrate

San Francisco, Jan. 16.

Forty thousand Chinese women in Hankow marched through snow-covered streets on Sunday shouting anti-American slogans, Peking Radio reported tonight.

The women had gathered to protest against "American aggression," to "support the Korean people" and "defend world peace," the broadcast reported.

One of the slogans shouted was "For the happy future of our children we must defend world peace," it was added. —Reuter.

More MacArthur Rumours

Washington, January 16.

A Defence Department spokesman said today that there was "no basis in fact" to the report that General MacArthur was to be relieved of his command in Korea.

The denial was made by the spokesman after the Chicago Daily News had said reports about the removal of General MacArthur have been heard in Washington. The Chicago dispatch said General MacArthur wants to withdraw from Korea and apparently is at cross purposes with Defence officials here. —United Press.

Red Airman Talks Trips To The Moon

Moscow, Jan. 16.

Return journeys from the earth to the moon and planets are no longer a Utopian idea, according to the Soviet aeronaut, R. Shternfeld.

Writing in the Youth newspaper, Moscow Komsomol, he declared that the day was not far distant when man would penetrate interplanetary space.

Atomic power opened up new vistas of cosmic flight in atom-powered ships able to navigate non-stop to and from any plane of the solar system.

Until now, Shternfeld said, cosmic travel had been conceived possibly only with the aid of an "artificial global satellite," created from earth-launched rockets to serve as an intermediate launching station outside the pull of the earth's gravity.

Atomic power made such a man-made moon unnecessary for stellar voyages in nuclear ships, he said. —Reuter.

DETERMINATION TO HOLD ON

Britain Backs Up American Policy In Korea Conflict

Sharp U.S. Critics Of Cease-Fire Offer

Washington, Jan. 16.

A usually well-informed diplomatic official said today that Britain shared the United States' determination for the United Nations to hold Korea if possible without sending new ground units.

He said the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, recently urged the United States to make the greatest possible effort to keep a military hold in Korea.

The British High Commissioner in Malaya and the French High Commissioner in Indo-China have both stressed the necessity of continuing the fight in Korea.

The diplomat said the State Department had given briefings at least once a week to Ambassadors of countries which have armed forces fighting in Korea. These briefings are to keep the envoys up to date on American policy.

Reasons given by Department officials to Ambassadors of nations which have troops fighting in Korea included:

1. Seasoned Communist Chinese troops are pinned down in Korea and consequently are not available elsewhere. Communist China is reported not to have great numbers of trained troops, thus the Korean war may retard any proposed Communist Chinese overt aggression against Southeast Asian countries.

2. Continued holding will help the United States to try to rebuild prestige, especially in the Far East and Middle East where it has been diminished by the Chinese success in Korea. If Korea were abandoned, there would be less likelihood of other Asiatic troops, such as those in Indo-China and Malaya, being willing to fight alongside Western troops to resist Communism.

THE CRITICS

Erle Cocke, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, said today that United Nations troops should slug it out in Korea "as long as the effort is vastly more costly to the enemy than to us".

In a National Press Club speech, Mr Cocke also:

1. Branded the United States' approval of the UN cease-fire plan as "appeasement" and "one more link in the chain of misadventures in the Far East".

2. Said it would be a "grievous error to commit another GI to battle" while ignoring Chiang Kai-shek's standing offer of 30,000 troops.

3. Decried the failure of other UN members to join with the United States in branding Communist China an aggressor and recommended that the United States act alone if necessary.

4. Called for a blockade of the Chinese coast and all possible military aid to the Nationalist forces on Formosa and the anti-Communist guerrillas on the mainland.

5. Said the Legion would accept the decision of General Dwight Eisenhower on the question of sending American ground troops to Europe.

"ABJECT SURRENDER"

Republican Representative Usher L. Burdick said today that the cease-fire proposal to Communist China is the "most abject surrender of anything known in history."

He said the United States should withdraw from the United Nations "and endeavour to run our own affairs if the U.N. plan is followed."—United Press.

RAF Rescue Off Korea Coast

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

A fighter plane which crashed into a hill bounced into the sea near Wonsan and the pilot was rescued unharmed by a Royal Air Force flying boat.

The fighter was a carrier-borne Corsair. When it struck the hill its jellied petrol bombs exploded. The pilot launched his collapsible dinghy and was rescued after two hours in the icy sea.—Reuter.

CANTAB'S UNIQUE "BIRDIE"

London, Jan. 16.

A lark was killed in flight by Harvey Neilson, the former Cambridge golf captain, during his match with the great Roger Wethered during their game in the Universities' Presidents Put-ter Competition at Rye.

These million to one "birdies" are a great rarity, but all kinds of animals have, in the past, been killed by golfers unwittingly. All kinds of feathered animals, rabbits and hares, cow and even fish, are on record as having been suddenly struck down by golf-balls.

It is on record that at the famous St. Andrew's Course some 20 years ago a golfer, during the same round, did a hole in one and later killed a seagull with his tee-shot, undoubtedly a unique "double."

Another "different type" of double was a "right and left" scored on two water wastails by the professional over a Cheshire course. A British golfer once killed a decent-sized trout—something in the neighbourhood of two pounds—when at Newark, in the Midlands, his fuddled shot struck the nearby river and the fish.—Reuter.

Rome, Jan. 16.

Italy will be without newspapers tomorrow.

Printers belonging to Communist and non-Communist unions tonight started a 24-hour strike for more pay.—Reuter.

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UN Task Force Pulls Out Of Suwon: What Do Reds Mean?

Korea, Jan. 17.

The United Nations tank, artillery and infantry task force, which entered Suwon on Tuesday afternoon, withdrew as darkness fell and at the last reports early today the U.N. troops had a conflict with the Communists before pulling out. The village of Komyangjangni was similarly abandoned.

The big question in Korea today is: Which way are 300,000 Chinese Communists marching? Staff officers at the Eighth Army headquarters of Lieutenant-General Matthew Ridgway are posing over reports for clues.

These include frontline reports, Air Force reconnaissance photographs and information from prisoners and refugees.

The Chinese apparently pulled back from Suwon. But at the same time they were reported to have sent another army to join the two presently south of Seoul, 16 miles north of Suwon.

Another report said the Chinese in the Seoul area are streaming east to reinforce the 11 North Korean divisions in Central Korea. And in the east, General Chen Yi's Third Field Army, which tried to encircle the United States Tenth Corps before the Hungnam withdrawal, is reported marching south from the Wonsan area.

FOUR POSSIBILITIES

There are four possibilities, according to competent authorities here:

(1) The estimated 200,000 Chinese in and around Seoul do not want or are not able to cross the Han river in force. They may not care to follow the North Korean invasion route of last summer along the main highway from Seoul to Pusan. They may prefer to take the central Sobaek mountain corridor, better suited to infiltration tactics than the flat lands south of Suwon. It is significant that the Chinese have put little emphasis in their attacks on tanks which were the North Korean's most potent weapon last summer.

(2) The Chinese may want to lure the United Nations forces northward to spend a week of little or no contact, and then hit them with a full scale offensive. They did this on the Chongchon river and around the Chosin reservoir.

(3) The Chinese may strike in force in East and Central Korea, using the Third Field Army from Wonsan to reinforce the North Korean forces on those fronts.

(4) The Chinese may want to relieve pressure on the United Nations troops in Korea to keep them there—which would leave a major American force committed on the peninsula.—United Press.

WIFE KILLER ACQUITTED

New York, Jan. 16.

A jury today accepted Herbert Gehr's explanation for killing his divorce-seeking wife and acquitted him of a charge of second degree murder.

Gehr's defence was that he thought his rural love nest where he was spending a night with a sultry divorcee, was being invaded by prowlers when Mrs Gehr led a party of private detectives there last July 10. He fired a rifle bullet which caught Mrs Gehr between the eyes.—United Press.

Generals' Visit To No-Man's-Land

Korea, Jan. 16.

GIs stared in amazement today when they saw three officers climb out of a helicopter in no-man's-land south of Wonju.

The officers were General Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General George Stratmeyer, Commander of the Far East Air Forces, and Major General T. Landon, Gen. Vandenberg's plans officer.

General Stratmeyer escorted the other two officers on a tour of the fighting fronts. General Vandenberg came here from Washington for a personal check of the type of close air support being furnished to the men on the ground.

Soon after General Vandenberg landed, he and other officers went in search of the air co-ordinator. They found him touring the front in a radio-equipped jeep. The co-ordinator is a jet pilot temporarily assigned to the infantry, and the patrol commander assured the generals that close air support was something to marvel at.

To prove the point, the co-ordinator picked up his microphone. He whispered an order. Within a few minutes the

ground was shaking from the impact of rockets fired from the air. The dirt flew less than 100 yards from the generals.

The generals, obviously pleased by the demonstrations, headed back toward their helicopter.

A black-bearded gunner, fingering a 50 calibre machinegun in an anti-aircraft mount shouted at them. "Hey," he called. The three generals turned. The gunner blushed and was so embarrassed that it was difficult for him to speak. But he managed, "We say a prayer of thanks for your fly boys every night, sir." The generals said, "Thank you." An infantry patrol chorused "Thanks to you."—United Press.

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NEHRU ON THE PEKING REGIME

Great Power To Be Dealt With On Terms Of Equality



The tomb of the ancient High Priest Mentemhet, Prince of Thebes, who was Governor of Upper Egypt 700 years before Christ, has been discovered near Luxor, Egypt. Workmen are carrying out a coffin in which a 2,700-year-old mummy was found remarkably preserved.

UN Support Of Chiang Kai-shek Unrealistic

London, Jan. 16.

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared in London today that continued United Nations support for Chiang Kai-shek was unrealistic.

"While the nations have been discussing the entry of the People's Government of China into the United Nations something much bigger has been recognised—that the new China is a Great Power to be dealt with on terms of equality by other Great Powers," Mr Nehru said.

Speaking at a crowded Press conference at the end of the Commonwealth talks in London, Mr Nehru said that settlement in the Far East should not be on a local but world-wide basis.

Mr Nehru was asked if he intended to go to Moscow or Peking.

"No," he replied. "There is no present intention but as I demonstrated in Delhi, if the necessity arose and I felt that it would serve a useful purpose I would travel to the ends of the earth."

"The fact of not recognising it does not make it any less a fact. Many difficulties which have arisen are due to this non-recognition of facts."

Mr Nehru said that the entry of China into the United Nations would simply be a recognition of this new fact.

Dealing with the other part of the resolution referring to a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all non-Korean forces, and a discussion of all problems including Formosa, Mr Nehru drew special attention to the phrase "all problems including Formosa."

Discussing the Kashmir dispute, Mr Nehru said that the final decision on this had to be made basically by the people of Kashmir themselves.

India had always held that the Kashmir issue should be decided by referendum.—Reuter.

CENSUS OF "LOST" CHILDREN

Stockholm, Jan. 16.

Justice Emil Sandstroem said here today that the International Red Cross Societies would continue its efforts to achieve the repatriation of all Greek children.

A mission of Swedish Red Cross officials, he said, was now in Yugoslavia where it was identifying and taking a census of all Greek children there.

The work of this mission would greatly hasten the return to Greece of children eligible for repatriation.

Justice Sandstroem said that the first group of 21 Greek children who had been living in Yugoslavia had been repatriated to their parents on Nov. 20 of last year.

"Arrangements for further repatriations are now being made in Yugoslavia," he said. "The next groups are expected to arrive in Greece at the end of this month or the beginning of February," he added.

Justice Sandstroem declared that as far as could be ascertained, there were some 27,000 Greek children in the various Balkan countries. Slightly over 9,000 of these were in Yugoslavia.

He added that so far Greek parents in Greece had put in claims for the repatriation of about 9,000 children. Of the Greek children in Yugoslavia, some 1,200 were in homes and institutions and the remaining 8,000 living with families.—Reuter.

RAF Men Rescued

Gibraltar, Jan. 16.

A Royal Air Force rescue launch picked up the crew of a Halifax bomber which crashed into the sea tonight and sank after taking off from Gibraltar on a training flight.—Reuter.

Flood Havoc In Queensland

Brisbane, Jan. 16.

Hundreds of sheep were reported today to have drowned and thousands more were bogged and starving following floods in Northern and Central Queensland, which have caused a loss estimated at over £2,400,000.

Spokesmen of the sugar industry said that the torrential rain had ruined cane representing 38,000 tons of sugar.—Reuter.

Memorial For Gen. Walker

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

Japanese friends of the late General Walton H. Walker will hold a memorial service in Tokyo on Jan. 23 for the American commander, who was killed in a jeep accident in Korea last month.

Arrangements for the memorial service, to be held at the Reinanzaka Church, are being made by a seven-man committee headed by ex-the Ambassador to Washington Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, at the time of Pearl Harbour.

Prior to the outbreak of the Korean war, General Walker was the Commanding General of the United States Occupation Forces in Japan.—Reuter.

US Commanders Promoted

Washington, Jan. 16.

President Truman on Tuesday formally promoted two corps commanders in Korea to the permanent rank of lieutenant-general.

They are Major-General Edward Almond, commander of the Tenth Corps, and Major-General John Coulter, commander of the Ninth Corps.—United Press.

A BIG THING

Mr Nehru said that he was not aware of any Soviet influence in South-East Asia.

"I am aware of certain Communist movements in some countries there," he added.

Asked his view on the prospects of a peaceful settlement in Korea, Mr Nehru replied, "If you look at the resolutions of the Prime Ministers' conference as well as the principles of the three-man committee set up by the Political Committee of the United Nations, you will find various points emerging."

"The important point was that it had been agreed that the four Powers specially concerned, Britain, the United States, Russia and China, should settle Far Eastern problems."

"That means, curiously enough, that while we have been discussing the recognition of the new China and the entry of the People's Government into the United Nations something much bigger has been recognised and that is that the new China is a Great Power, to be dealt with on terms of equality by the other Great Powers. That is a much bigger thing than entry into the United Nations."

Mr Nehru said that this was a mere recognition of a fact, and legal questions, likes or dislikes, did not enter.

BASIC FACTOR

"The basic factor is that a great, new Power has arisen in the Far East and thereby it has upset the previous equilibrium," he said.

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BOOK THE DATE NOW!



This American soldier woke up to an unpleasant surprise in North Korea. A jeep driver of the Xth Corps, he had to scoop out more than five inches of snow that accumulated overnight before he could begin his daily rounds. He's kept extra busy these days.

Eisenhower In A Cheerful Mood

London, Jan. 16.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, said here today that he had been cheered on his visit to the European capitals by the obvious readiness of governments and civilians to meet the needs of building up strength.

Asked by correspondents about the morale of the different countries he had visited on his whirlwind tour, he replied that much of his time had been spent in an aeroplane so he could not reply specifically.

He was talking to reporters before flying to Lisbon on the seventh leg of his tour.

Before he spoke, a British Defence Ministry official stated that General Eisenhower had made no decision yet about his Command structure or who would be on his staff.

General Eisenhower said that beyond discussing general problems with Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, the Western Union Military Chairman, and with the French military authorities, he had not entered into the detailed problems of organising his forces.

He saw Lord Montgomery again, attended a meeting of the North Atlantic Pact deputies, talked with Mr Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, and lunched with Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister.

After Lisbon he is due to visit Rome, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Paris, Iceland, Ottawa and then home.

At his Press conference he effectively threw down reports that he would visit Madrid by

saying that he was confining himself to the 12 Atlantic Pact countries.—Reuter.

IN LISBON

Lisbon, Jan. 16.

General Dwight Eisenhower arrived here by air from London on Tuesday to confer with Portuguese officials on Portugal's contribution to the North Atlantic pact army.

Before leaving London, General Eisenhower told a Press conference the nations of the free world must hang together or hang separately.

From Lisbon General Eisenhower will go to Italy, Luxembourg, and Germany before returning to his Paris headquarters.—United Press.

ITALY'S PRECAUTIONS

Rome, Jan. 16.

The most rigorous internal defence measures since the war were put into effect tonight in Italian cities to break up demonstrations predicted by the Communists against the arrival here tomorrow of General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact forces.

An official spokesman said that the Government is determined to suppress the biggest efforts of European Communists to frighten the people off preparing their own defences.

Armed police, equipped with armoured cars and jeeps, were

GERMAN LABOUR FORCE BEING REORGANISED ON MILITARY LINES

Frankfurt, Jan. 16.

Thousands of armed, uniformed Germans, in addition to the estimated 100,000 West German police, stand ready today to help the British and United States Occupation armies if the Soviet armies should roll over the zonal "frontiers" which divide Germany.

They are the men of the labour service units controlled by the British and United States armed forces, which are now being reorganised on a more military basis for guard duties to release increasing numbers of Allied troops as fighting soldiers.

More than 60,000 Germans and displaced persons are organised in the British and United States Zone labour formations. Most are Germans. The British-controlled force, about 35,000-strong, has just been renamed the "German Service Organisation." The American organisation is composed of "labour service units."

Nearly all labour service men in the United States Zone are armed with standard United States Army carbines.

In the British Zones an undisclosed additional number of Germans are to be armed under the reorganisation plans recently announced.

The British force consists chiefly of former Wehrmacht men and a small number of East European displaced persons who have been transferred to the new German Service Organisation from the armed "Mixed Watchmen Corps."

British officials say that they have decided to merge this corps with the purely German "Arbeitskompanien" (labour companies) because so many displaced persons (D.P.'s) have left to do more permanent civilian-type work.

Members of the German Service Organisation are now being issued with a bottle-green German-pattern uniform to replace the previous motley collection of dark-blue, brown and other coloured uniforms in which they have done duty in the British Zone since the end of the war.

As purely new developments to tighten up discipline, German servicemen have now been or-

dered to salute British and Allied officers as well as German superiors, who are being given distinctive ranks.

GUARD DUTIES

Pay is being raised to attract recruits or prevent men from leaving the merged organisation through dislike of this increased new "militarisation."

Where possible, families are being allowed to join personnel who live in barracks.

The German Service Organisation will now take over the guard duties of the mixed watchmen's corps on airfields and other important places as well as continuing the work of the old labour companies in driving for the Rhine Army and doing construction work.

Reorganisation of the British German civilian labour forces follows the American action last August in merging their two civilian labour bodies — the labour service units and the industrial police.

The purely labour units consisted of about 13,000 men — half Germans and half displaced persons, whose jobs were similar to those of the British "Arbeitskompanien." Like the British labour units, they were unarmed.

The industrial police, slightly smaller in size, were composed almost entirely of Germans. These men had been armed almost since the end of the war. They do guard duties at American Army depots, post exchanges (shops for occupation personnel), parking lots similar places.

Following the merger, the Americans decided to arm them all and put them into barracks and tighten up discipline.

Like the British subsequently, the Americans at the time explained officially that the merger was for "economy and administrative reasons."

GENERAL PLAN

But in practice, both the American and the British actions were considered by observers here as part of the general Western Allied plan to strengthen their front line fighter forces by making all labour servicemen available for guard duties.

Contrary to popular belief outside Germany the practice of armed Germans doing guard duties for the Anglo-American Occupation armies in nothing new. It has been going on since the end of the war, when the

U.S. Minister Recalled

Washington, Jan. 16.

Mr Donald Heath, United States Minister to Communist-threatened Indo-China, is being recalled for consultations, the State Department announced on Tuesday.

Mr Heath is expected here in about ten days and will remain here about ten days before returning to Saigon. — United Press.

Gesture To Gen. MacArthur

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

The people of Kanagawa Prefecture hope to present General Douglas MacArthur with a bronze bust on his birthday on Jan. 26, reports the Kyodo news agency today.

The bust, which is of General MacArthur himself, is the work of two noted sculptors, Mr and Mrs Gozo Kawamura, according to the agency.—Reuter.

American and British Armies were being rapidly depleted through demobilisation.

The black-uniformed industrial police in the American Zone had become such a well-known sight that Germans and Allied personnel here were astonished a few months ago when the American-merger decision produced Press reports abroad that the Americans were creating a "new German armed force."

The American and British-controlled German labour and police forces have repeatedly evoked Soviet accusations that the Allied authorities were maintaining "a secret German army" in defiance of the Potsdam agreement.

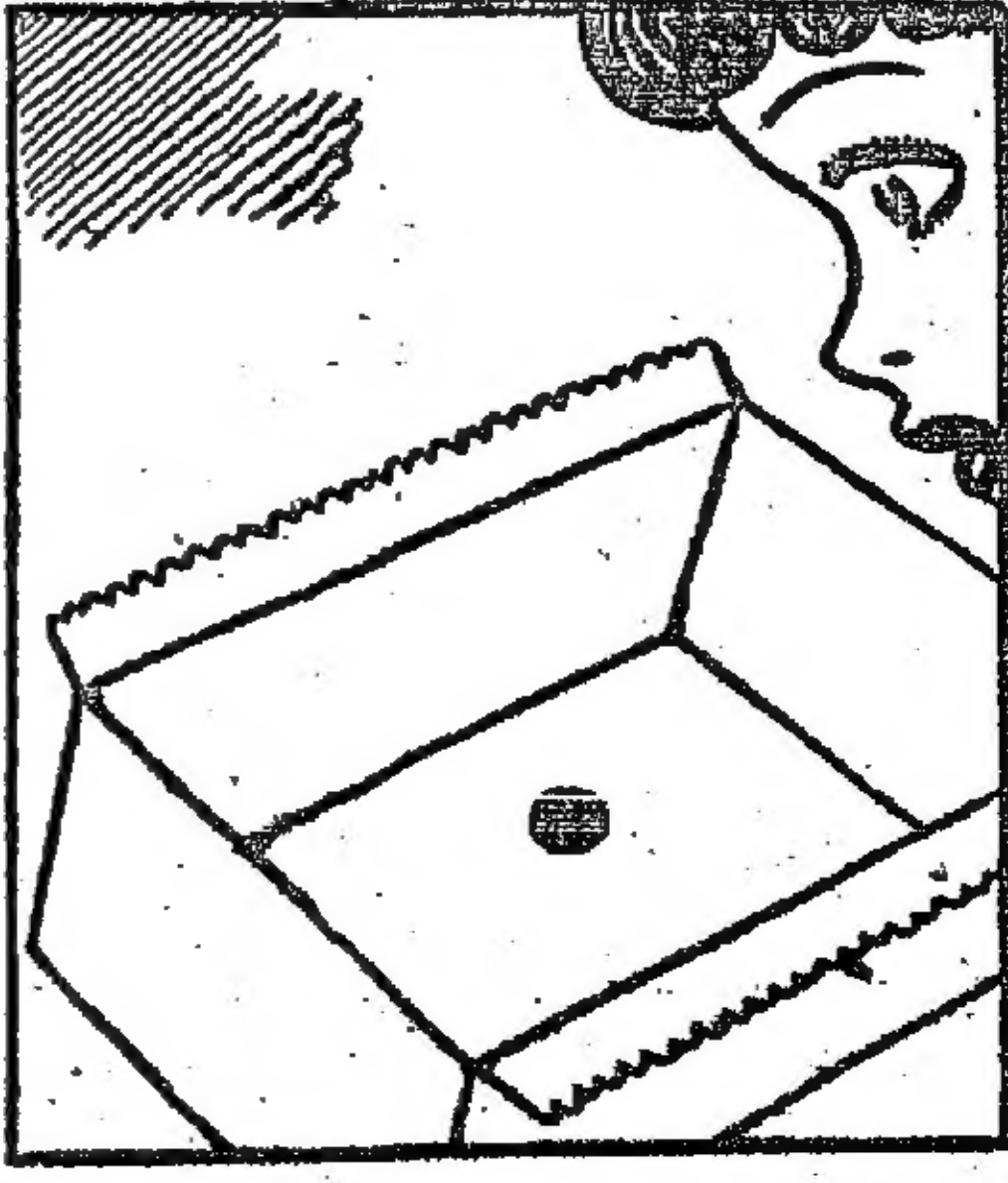
Those accusations are false; but the world situation has changed fundamentally since the Potsdam agreement of the summer of 1945.

Many observers here now believe that the Allies, particularly the Americans, may be ready to use their semi-military labour formations to provide cadres for a future German contingent in an European Army.

Reports persist in the British Zone that the Americans may be planning more than they care to admit. Officially the Americans insist that the labour service units are exactly what their name implies — apart from the fact they are now all armed with carbines and do guard duties at army-controlled installations. — Reuter.

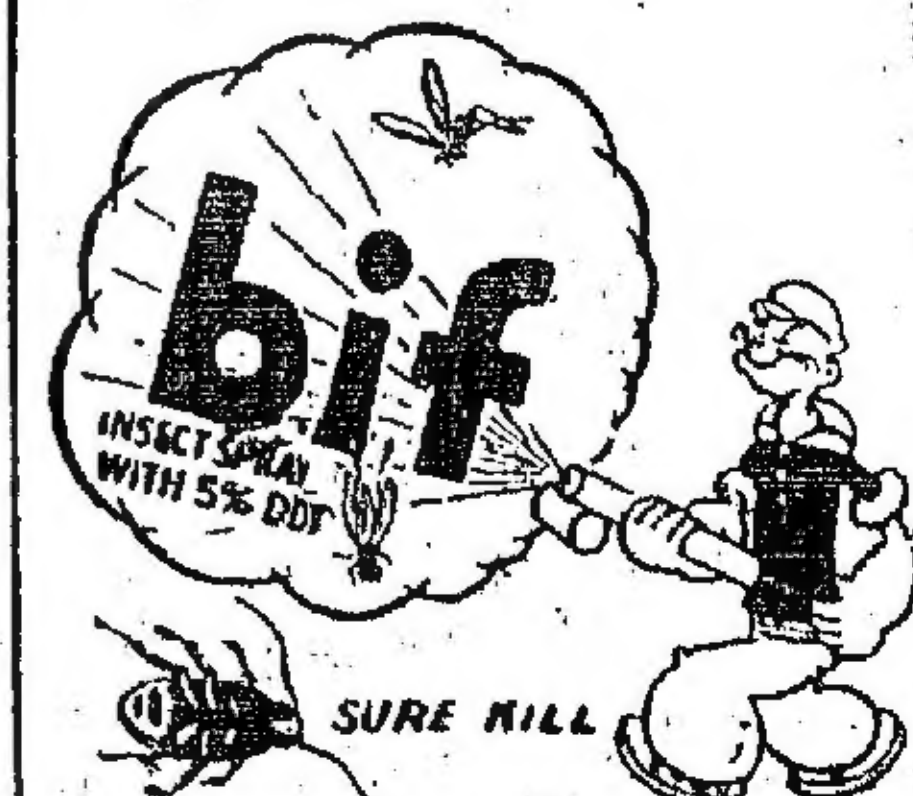
NANCY

Milked Chocolates



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's bif I needn't use my fist!



SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. UNION BLDG.

Soccer's Craziest-ever Day

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEVELS UP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION

By Harold Mayes

It's just over four years since I said that English football was levelling up in the wrong direction — meaning that the standard of the First Division was coming back to that of the lower ones. If ever anything served to underline that statement it was the Cup results on January 6, for the list makes reading which must stamp the day as the most topsy-turvy one in the long history of knock-out tourney upsets.

Teams from Divisions II and III outnumber their senior rivals to the tune of one and a half to one, but that isn't because they happened to have steered clear of the formidable opposition in the draw.

We thought that the giant-killing season had perhaps gone when not a single non-League club reached the Third Round, but these efforts make those of the Yeovils and Colchesters look like small beer.

Where do we go for pride of place? Definitely, I think, to Norwich, where the Southern Section promotion challengers whipped the pants off last season's runners-up, Liverpool, but close behind them come gallant Carlisle, who, with 10 men for a large slice of the

game, played the Cupholders, Arsenal, to a goalless draw.

ATTENDANCES SLIPPING

Then move to Yorkshire, where a solitary goal by Leeds United's Len Browning was one too many for championship-conscious Middlesbrough, and where Huddersfield proved that the form they showed in breaking the League run of cock-of-the-walk Tottenham a few weeks ago wasn't just a fluke.

And to Rotherham, too, where the Northern Section leaders found victory all the sweeter because it happened to be over the oldest of their neighbourly rivals, Doncaster, who now grace a higher sphere.

Move down the map a little to Mansfield, where evergreen Freddy Steele, player-manager of the Field Mill outfit, got the two goals which put out Swansea, who joined Cardiff among the departed, and left Third Division Newport County Wales's sole survivors.

You would think by this time we had finished, but Stockport's victory over Brentford, who themselves have tanned a few of the higher-ups in their time, was no mean performance.

Even so, the result which takes the biscuit for the success of a really struggling side over a doughty band of fighters is Luton's dismissal of Portsmouth, reigning League champions.

Yes, they're sort of turn-ups which make Exeter's feat in earning a replay at Grimsby and Port Vale's effort in holding their Stoke neighbours look a bit second-rate.

But for all the thrills and spills, attendances are slipping. In 1949, 1,269,000 watched the Third Round matches, and last year it was 1,086,552. With two games left on January 6 it was 894,822, for an average of 4,000 people a match.

RUGBY SHOWS NOW

After a week of hard work with all kinds of devices to get ground free of frost the Third Round programme didn't suffer nearly so much as had been expected, but the joke of it was that in many cases where players had been expecting to find themselves sliding about on top of the ground—on ice—they found themselves sliding in it—in mud.

Does this mean that having scraped through successfully once more no-one is really going to get down to the task of finding a satisfactory method of preventing wholesale postponements in the event of a quick recurrence?

I could not help laughing when I read a reference in the report of the F.A. Instructional Committee of a meeting held in October which stated "an interim report was received from the Board of Greenkeeping Research on the progress of the investigation in methods of combating frost in turf."

"It was agreed that if the demand were sufficient a sessional course for groundsmen should be organised in London."

Well, well! I wonder if they think the demand has been sufficient this past week or two? If not the Rugby League folk

certainly do. True, they've taken a heavier wallop through cancellations than Soccer as yet but Soccer folk would do well to try the system which has been tested at Odsal these past few days.

NOT JUST HOT AIR

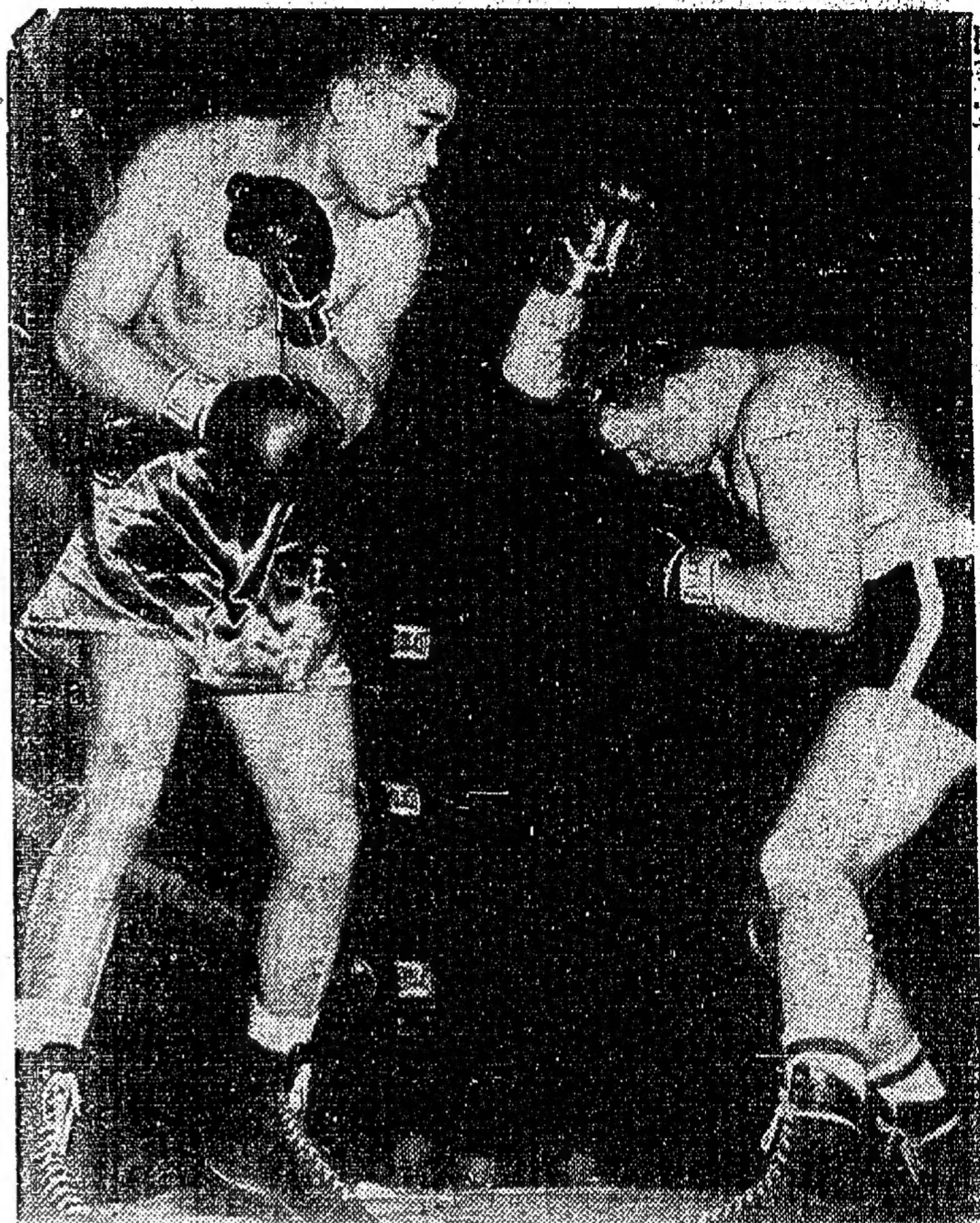
Dai Rees—no, not the golfer, but the man who is director and manager of Bradford Northern—has been superintending operations which have comprised the rigging up of tarpaulins a yard above the ground and passing a current of hot air from electrically heated fans underneath them.

By this method a 25 yards stretch of the playing pitch was rendered absolutely soft and fit for play from being bone hard within two hours. So it looks as if they've found the answer.

The St Ives research station at Bingley has, I understand, been very interested in the experiment since they had not previously seen anything so successful in spite of their great experience in playing pitch conditions.

So it looks like one instance in which hot air is not just hot air. Soccer folk please copy.

EASY FOR JOE



Ex-World Heavyweight Boxing Champion Joe Louis (left) hits Freddie Beshore's face with a left in the third round of their fight in Detroit, Michigan. The referee stopped the fight in the fourth round—awarding the victory to the Brown Bomber on a technical knockout.—Express.

THE SPORTS ROUNDABOUT

By W. Capel Kirby
And David Jack

Years ago a red-headed young Scot sat at his school desk dreaming of the day he'd win the Powderhall 10 miles event, which used to be included in the celebrated New Year sprint programme. As a stepping-stone towards this ambition he entered for the mile handicap for under 17's, but broke down in training and was declared by his handlers to be not strong enough for athletic pursuits.

Name—Archie Macaulay, who has since found sufficient strength to play for Scotland, West Ham and Arsenal, and is still going strong for Fulham when most players his age are living on their memories.

"There are few better centre half-backs in the Second Division than Syd Bycroft," declares Doncaster Rovers' secretary, Geoff Dickinson. And to think it's 17 years since Grantham thought they'd pulled a fast one over Doncaster by kidding Fred Emery into paying £175 for Syd's signature. From a business viewpoint Bycroft favours inflation. He's a tyre salesman.

Bristol's amateur wrestling championships will be staged in the open-air on the Bristol Rugby ground. Appropriate setting?

RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB

Olavi Suvanto has been appointed Director of the 1952 Helsinki Olympic General Purposes Section, and since the job demands knowledge of requirements for all sports the Finnish organisers couldn't have made a better choice.

At an early age he won junior breast stroke and gymnastic titles and later collected senior trophies for ski-ing, field and track athletics, wrestling and baseball.

And wait for it—his main professional occupation is Director of the Finnish Football Pools.

HOME SOCCER

London, Jan. 16.
Rochdale lost to Chester by two goals to three in a Third Division (Northern) soccer match today. The match was postponed from January 6.—Reuter.

The Roll Of Great Fighters Reflects The Economic Fortunes Of The Peoples

Says CORNELIUS RYAN

For as long as anyone can remember, the oldtimers in sports have been claiming that the moderns can't compare to the old-time stars, and it makes interesting reading and interesting arguments but no one takes it too seriously.

Changing rules and improved equipment have changed the sports, and a true comparison is impossible in most sports, such as tennis, basketball and football. But is it becoming apparent that the oldtimers have a legitimate claim against boxing and baseball. Overall, the moderns are NOT as good as the oldtimers.

"We don't have the fighters now we used to have," said Lew Tendler, once a great lightweight contender who fought Benny Leonard twice. "Why should we?" he asked. "The kids live better than we used to; their fathers make more money and they live in better houses and have more chance for an education. The kids would be crazy to be fighters now."

Ray Miller, once a fine fighter and now one of New York's best referees, agreed with Tendler.

THE COLD AND HUNGRY

"We'll have to look to Europe for our fighters now," said Miller. "They are cold and hungry over there now, and that's what makes a fighter. The kids in America aren't cold and hungry anymore. They have so many advantages now we didn't have when I was young. But for the Europeans, it's even rougher than we had it. Boxing now is their chance to make something of themselves...to have good food and warmth and money."

That always has been the history of the ring. The roll of fighters reflects the economic fortunes of the peoples. Right after the wave of immigration

to America, the Irish all were boxers.

Then they stepped up in the social scale, and were followed by a wave of Jewish boxers from New York's Lower East Side, and then by Italians. Now the Negroes are dominant in boxing, because it is a wonderful opportunity for them.

Speaking of Ray Famechon, Lew Burston of the International Boxing Club said: "He is a good fighter and will be a better one, because he knows what it is like to be cold and hungry and doesn't want to be that way again."

SIMILAR STORY

In baseball, the story is similar. Years ago, when more families were poor, the boys didn't mind the low pay and bad conditions of minor league play as they struggled toward the top. Now the boys won't play for \$25 a week and ride in bumpy buses and live in cheap hotels.

There still are a few superstars in boxing and baseball. Joe Louis in his prime, Ray Robinson, Sandy Saddler and Willie Pep compare to the oldtimers, and in baseball Joe DiMaggio is an all-time great, and Ted Williams is a great batter.

But the average today is much lower than the average of years ago.—United Press.

Indoor Training For Athletes

Many leading athletes, among them John Savidge, Ray Barkway, Maureen Dyson and Dennis Cullum, were present at Chelsea Barracks when Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Browning, former international hurdler, opened the Amateur Athletic Association Southern Committee's winter training quarters.

The centre is situated in two buildings and there are facilities for hurdling, jumping, pole-vaults, shot, discus, hammer and weight lifting. A special net, costing £80 to erect, has to be made so that discus throwing and weight putting may be practised without damaging the gymnasium floor.

The centre is open to all athletes at charge of sixpence for one evening or seven shillings and sixpence for session which ends in April.

DICTATORSHIPS DON'T LAST

By William Power

WEATHER forecasts today have a scope and accuracy they did not possess before the advent of radio and of aerial observation. Movements of high or low pressure belts over nearly a whole hemisphere are recorded, and warnings of coming storms are picked up far out on the ocean.

Meteorology is as yet far from being an exact science. Its certain findings are limited to brief periods. What lies ahead of these is a region of the empirical or purely conjectural.

But it is at least curious that since 1901 there have been specially fine summers at intervals of 10 to 11 years. Specially bad summers have occurred at corresponding intervals.

That points to the existence of one system of weather cycles. Almost certainly, there are other and longer cycles.

Henry Drummond wrote a book on "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." To that world the political world belongs in large part. Are there political as well as climatic cycles?

That question is of acute, indeed painful, interest in relation to the despots, tyrannies and dictatorships that have been the scourge of mankind.

These visitations have come at irregular intervals and often in clusters. The periodicity of their occurrence is not determinable.

But what of their average duration? It would give us comfort and hope to have historical assurance that their "expectation of life" was limited.

NOTORIOUS CASES

ANCIENT despots like those of Assyria do not count. The political world was static then. But let us glance at a few notorious instances since the 16th century.

The cruelly murderous Spanish regime of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands lasted only a few years. It was destroyed by its own "fury" and the almost superhuman courage of the Dutch people under "William the Silent."

The defeat of Montrose in Scotland was followed by the tyranny of Scotland's own theocrats, the "grim Geneva ministers." Their regime merged into that of Cromwell, which lasted a decade. Then came the "Killing Times," largely localised.

The despotism of Napoleon as First Consul and as Emperor, lasted nearly 20 years.



"The yaks are saddled, Highness, and I advise you not to dilly, Dally!"

Apart from the bloody wars, it was not entirely bad. Had Napoleon won at Moscow he would have liberated Poland as well as Italy. But in France Napoleon employed a Secret Police, invented by Fouche.

Napoleon's nephew, Napoleon III, had seized power by a coup d'etat in 1852. His despotism, weak as well as mischievous, lasted for 18 years and ended with his defeat by Prussia and his abdication.

Nearly 50 years passed, and then came the Russian Revolution and the Communist dictatorship.

MUSSOLINI

MUSSOLINI'S Fascist dictatorship lasted for just on 18 years. Within Italy itself, it was stupid and dishonest rather than cruel. It went down in shame and dishonour.

The fiendish rule of Nazism under the criminal maniac, Hitler, lasted for 12 years, and ended only with Germany's overwhelming defeat.

Mussolini and Hitler lent a hand in the establishment of the Franco dictatorship in Spain, to which America has now given diplomatic recognition.

The average lifetime of all these various dictatorships, excluding the two that survive, was about a dozen to 20 years.

Spain does not greatly count, and her people evidently have no great thirst for political freedom.

But what of the longest-lived of the dictatorships, that of the Soviet Russia. It is now in its 34th year, and more powerful than ever. Is it exempt from the law of mortality to which even Nazism succumbed?

Political philosophers tell us that a dictatorship bears within it the seeds of its own destruction. But the Soviet despots have learned from the experience of all the others, and they have re-insured themselves by the device of the "iron curtain" and the system of satellite "nations."

RUSSIA'S SYSTEM

RUSSIA'S system is a new one in the world, and it has technical and manpower

resources of which the old-time oppressors of mankind never dreamed.

There is bound to be a fatal weakness in it somewhere. But it will not declare itself unless Russia's aggressions are firmly resisted by all the free peoples. That is the plain lesson of history. As Carlyle expressed it, "Do not let yourself be put upon."

But history also shows that no despotism, tyranny, or dictatorship has ever been permanently proof against the resolutely organised forces of freedom. And the more widely it spreads, the more vulnerable it becomes.

It is almost certain that the system of all-round infiltration and egging on, which Russia's rulers probably regard as a master stroke of policy, will prove her undoing.

Mr Shinwell had, though vaguely, got hold of an essential rule of strategy when he talked of "limited objectives." The secret of success in practical matters is knowing where to stop.

Napoleon flouted that rule when he went to Moscow. Moscow has flouted it in reaching out over the world.

It is not in the minds of ruthless and cunning men, drunk with power, that wisdom is to be found. And it is wisdom that lasts out the course.

Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 16.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.42 3/4
December	2.43
March	2.43 1/4 - 3/4
May	2.36 1/4 - 1/2
July	2.37 1/4 - 1/2
Corn	
Spot	1.74 1/2
December	1.75 1/2
March	1.76 1/2 - 1/76
May	1.76 3/4 - 1/4
July	1.74 1/2
Rye	
December	1.73 3/4
May	1.76 1/2
Oats	
December	94 1/4
March	94 1/4 - 1/4

NEW YORK FLOUR—per 200 lb. sack, \$13.00.

—United Press.

Japanese Ships Visit Germany

Tokyo, Jan. 17.

Japanese merchant ships have been authorised to enter the ports of Western Germany, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced here today.

This action brings to 39 the number of countries which have reopened their ports since the war to Japanese vessels.

The first ship to enter a West German port will be the Pacific Maru, at present en route to Hamburg and Bremen to load a cargo for delivery to a United States Atlantic port, the announcement said.—Reuter.

Japanese Rice Target

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

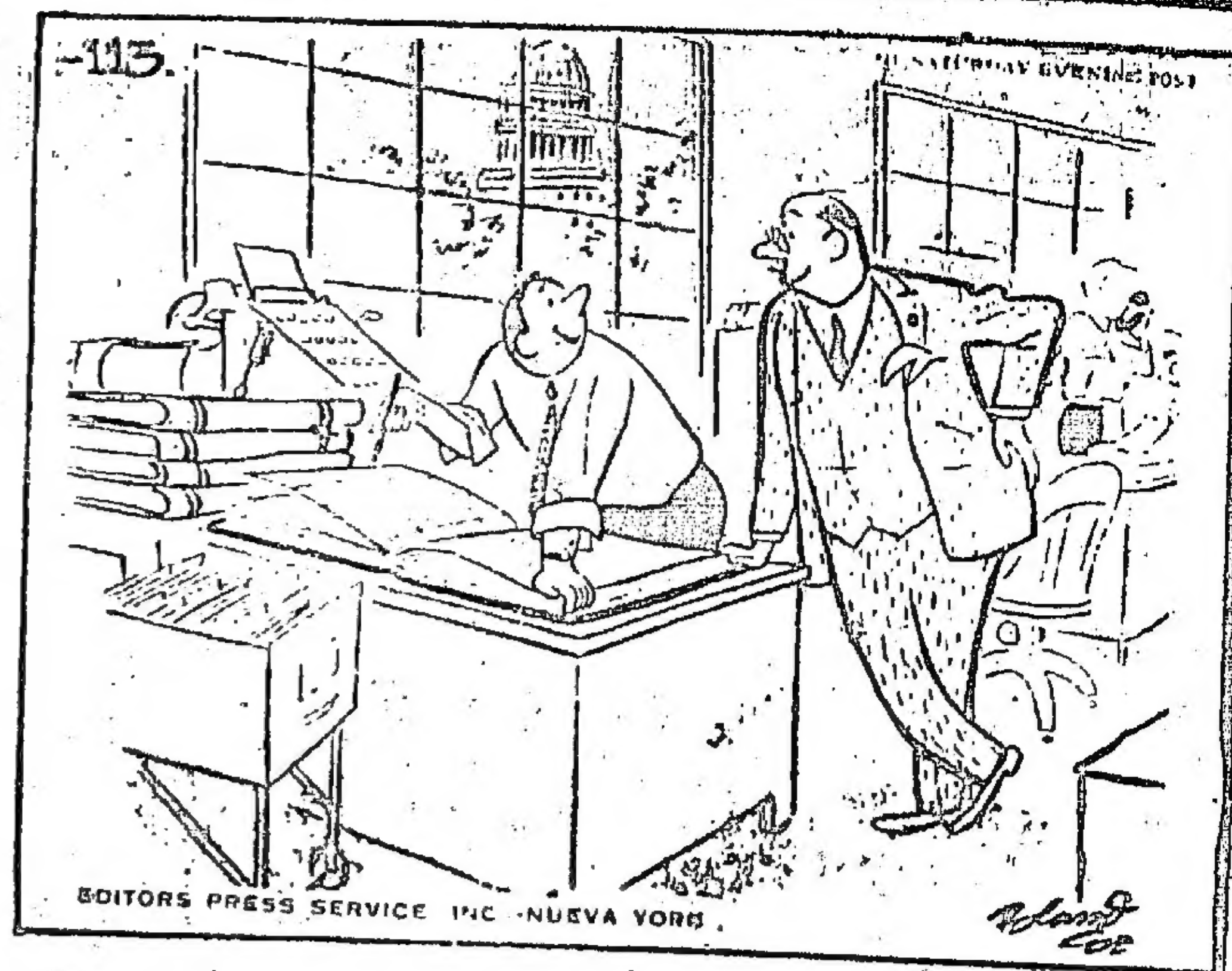
The Japanese Government has set the 1951 rice crop target at 65,161,000 kokus (roughly 323 million bushels).

The preliminary estimates for the 1950 crop put the figure at 62,600,000 kokus (313 million bushels).—Reuter.

Copra Market

New York, 16.

Sellers offered copra for nearby shipment at \$260 per ton. Buyers were indifferent. In coconut oil, all positions were offered at 19-3/4 cents a pound asked, F.O.B. mills.—United Press.



"For a minute this deficit had me worried... I forgot I was working for the Government."

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

US Encouraging Development Of Japan's Shipping

Washington, Jan. 16.

Defence Department officials said today that the United States is encouraging the development of the Japanese merchant fleet to help Japan regain its economic self-sufficiency.

The officials said that is why President Truman, in his budget message, urged that some funds be set aside for "partial restoration of the Japanese merchant fleet."

The Defence Department said Japan has been urged to "put a substantial number of ocean-going vessels into the Commission to help carry its exports and imports."

The President asked the Congress to appropriate \$150,000,000 for economic rehabilitation in Japan and the Ryukyu Islands during the next fiscal year. But he did not specify what he wanted for merchant marine aid.

Defence officials indicated that the funds earmarked for merchant marine assistance would be small but the Government would give the Japanese every encouragement to build up their fleet themselves with private capital or counterpart funds.

One spokesman said, "We are spending a lot of money on Japan and the only way to ease the burden is to make it self-sufficient. The best way to do this is to encourage it to make more money in such things as shipping and foreign trade."

The Japanese shipping industry would presumably be allowed to expand to the limit of facilities.

The spokesman said, "Of course, General MacArthur would have the final say."

In his message, President Truman said he would submit details of a Japanese economic aid programme later. He said the marine expansion would be only one of the six aid programmes requiring appropriations. He did not comment further.—United Press.

Talks On Japan Finance

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

General Headquarters announced that two SCAP economic experts were en route to Washington to discuss with the Army Department a number of operational activities pertaining to Japanese finance.

J. R. Allison, Director of Finance of the Economic and Scientific Section, and W. W. Diehl, Treasury Attache of the Diplomatic Section, left by plane on Sunday for a trip of approximately one month.—United Press.

Japanese Silk At New High

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

Heavy domestic buying today pushed the price of raw silk at Yokohama to a post-war record price of 240,000 yen (£240) per bale for A20/22, according to the Kyodo news agency today.

Raw silk has gone up 14,000 yen (£14) since the start of the New Year trading 10 days ago.—Reuter.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 16.

Prices of tin declined sharply in the morning session today. Turnover was 150 tons, including 10 tons for cash.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	1,176
Spot tin, sellers	1,180
Business done at	1,165
Three-months tin, buyers	1,175
Three-months tin, sellers	1,180
Business done at	1,170
Settlement	1,180

—United Press.

Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, Jan. 16.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	
January	203-204
February	197-198
March	
Number 2 rubber January	198-200
Number 3 rubber, January	192-193
Number 4 rubber, January	183-184
Spot rubber, unbled	216-217
Black crepe	161-163
No. 1 pale crepe	618-223

—United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Jan. 16.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions: Tin, Grade A (99.80 percent or higher) New York, per lb. 172. United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North.
North-South game.

N.	E.
♠ A Q 5	
♥ A Q 10 9 6 5 2	
♦ A	
♣ K 9	
W.	E.
♠ 10 8 6 4	♠ 2
♥ 8	♥ J 7 4 3
♦ K Q 10 7 3	♦ J 8 6
♣ J 6 2	♣ Q 8 7 5 4
S.	
♠ K J 9 7 3	
♥ 9 5 4 2	
♦ A 10 3	

North opens Two Hearts and South bids Two Spades. In spite of his seven-card suit, North should now bid Three Spades. South shows interest in a slam with a cue bid of Four Clubs, and North replies with Four Diamonds. As Spades are set as the trump suit, South can safely bid Four Hearts, which North reads as a cue bid, his only concern now is the quality of South's Spades. He bids Five Clubs, and South shows a good suit by jumping to Six Spades. North can now bid Seven Spades with confidence. West leads ♠ K and the play is simple. South draws trumps and makes the dummy high by ruffing one Heart. His contract falls only if he starts ruffing in dummy.

London Express Service.

KASHMIR SOLUTION REJECTED

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan's Version Of London Proposals

Accepted By Pakistan, Declined By India

London, Jan. 16.

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, said at a London press conference today that the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, had rejected a proposal by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to put forces from other Dominions into Kashmir before and during a plebiscite, proposed as a solution of the Kashmir problem.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said that the troops to be sent to Kashmir were to be withdrawn as soon as the plebiscite was ended under a proposal by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

"Well, I accepted the proposal. I am sorry to say that Mr Nehru rejected it.

"I am gratified that the Prime Ministers made such a proposal. They also offered that the expenses of any forces sent would be borne by the countries supplying those forces. This was a very great and practical contribution by the Prime Ministers."

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, referring to the negotiations for a settlement of the Kashmir issue, said it had been agreed by all concerned that it should be decided on a free plebiscite, but one of the conditions of the plebiscite was that Kashmir should be demilitarised.

"There cannot be a free plebiscite if there are large armies in occupation," he said. "The Prime Ministers had to consider how to break this deadlock."

Their plan for troops from other Dominions was their solution.

MORE NEHRU REFUSALS

There was a second proposal that a combined force of troops from India and Pakistan should take charge. He accepted this too. But Mr Nehru rejected it.

There was a third proposal from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that the United Nations Plebiscite Administrator (Admiral Chester Nimitz, of the United States) should have authority to raise a local force from among the people of Kashmir itself.

All other forces (including Jammu and Kashmir militia and Azad Kashmir forces) should either be disbanded or withdrawn. He (Mr Liaquat Ali Khan) accepted this proposal. Mr Nehru rejected it.

He said that India, to excuse the retention of her troops in Kashmir, had argued that they were there for the security of the State.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan recalled that the proposal for a Kashmir plebiscite had met "a stumbling block" in that one of the conditions was that Kashmir should be demilitarised.

Asked which Commonwealth countries would have sent troops to Kashmir, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan replied: "Australia and New Zealand, and I think other Commonwealth countries would have done this. We never reached the stage of finding out which ones."

The Pakistan Prime Minister said: "No cooperation is possible between India and Pakistan so long as the deadlock over Kashmir lasts."

U.N. ACTION

Asked what would happen next, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said: "I know what the Government of Pakistan proposes to do but I do not want to say it today."

Questioned on how long he would give the United Nations to take action, he said: "I want the United Nations to decide tomorrow. The issue is so important. I am prepared to withdraw all my forces tomorrow if Mr Nehru will withdraw his."

He was asked about a suggestion that arms would still be in the hands of Azad Kashmir troops, Mr Liaquat Ali

Khan replied: "I am quite prepared to see that even these are withdrawn. I am prepared to accept that responsibility."

"No human being can escape responsibility when injustice is being perpetrated."

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan declared: "Let us appoint three men of integrity and ability. I am prepared to leave the whole matter to them. All I want is that the people of Kashmir should have real freedom to decide their future. I am prepared to accept any reasonable proposal which will insure that."

OBLIGATIONS

Questioned about what he expected from Lake Success, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said: "I want the Security Council to give directions to India and Pakistan as to what are their obligations and see that they are carried out."

The Pakistan Prime Minister said: "I am grateful to the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries that they all agreed to discuss this matter with myself and Mr Nehru and helping in finding a solution to this problem."

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said that there were only two stable countries in the East today—Pakistan and India. "So long as this dispute lasts, neither Pakistan nor India can make any contribution to the preservation of peace in Asia,"—Reuters.

CANADIAN VERSION

Ottawa, Jan. 16.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Louis St. Laurent, said tonight that the possibility of sending Canadian troops to Kashmir in a Commonwealth brigade had been discussed in London but rejected.

He told a press conference that a Commonwealth brigade was proposed by the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Menzies, as a means of lessening the tension in Kashmir. He said the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Pakistani Premier, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, had considered the proposal and decided against it.

"Our Eastern friends came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable—it might be misinterpreted—so the matter was not pursued,"—United Press.

GENERAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister also said: 1. "There is comfort to me from the unanimity of those I came in contact with at the Commonwealth conference in London, Paris and elsewhere (about the general international situation)."

2. "No one can do anything but hope about the attitude behind the Iron Curtain" to the United Nations cease-fire proposals and the call by the Commonwealth conference for a general East-West conference.

3. There is "no real gap" between the view points of the London conference and the State Department about the path to be followed in arranging a cease-fire in Korea and a general East-West conference.

4. France is not excluded from the general East-West conference by the recommendations of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, since the "language used is the broadest possible."

Mr St Laurent said the latest United Nations Korean peace proposals were fair and reasonable.

"One would have to be quite unreasonable to reject that offer," he said. "We said what we believe would be the basis for peaceful settlement of international difficulties. Now we would like to hear what they (Russia and China) have to say."

"So far there has been no reply that I know of. We hope we put our position forward in such a way that if we get started in the right direction we will go a long way."

"If Communist China does not make some reply, it doesn't seem there will be a peaceful settlement," said Mr St Laurent.—United Press.

WHERRY'S DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

none at all," he said. "Our chances of keeping the Western Europeans in the free world without a ring of air bases around Russia, with complete mastery of the air, are exactly zero."

Senator Wherry delivered his speech in a nearly empty chamber. He said his resolution "neither approves nor disapproves the sending of United States ground forces to Atlantic treaty countries to become part of a peacetime international army."

"The purpose is to hold in abeyance assignment of troops to Europe until Congress (studies) the matter."

The Senate will decide on Tuesday next whether take up the Wherry resolution immediately or send it to the Foreign Relations Committee.

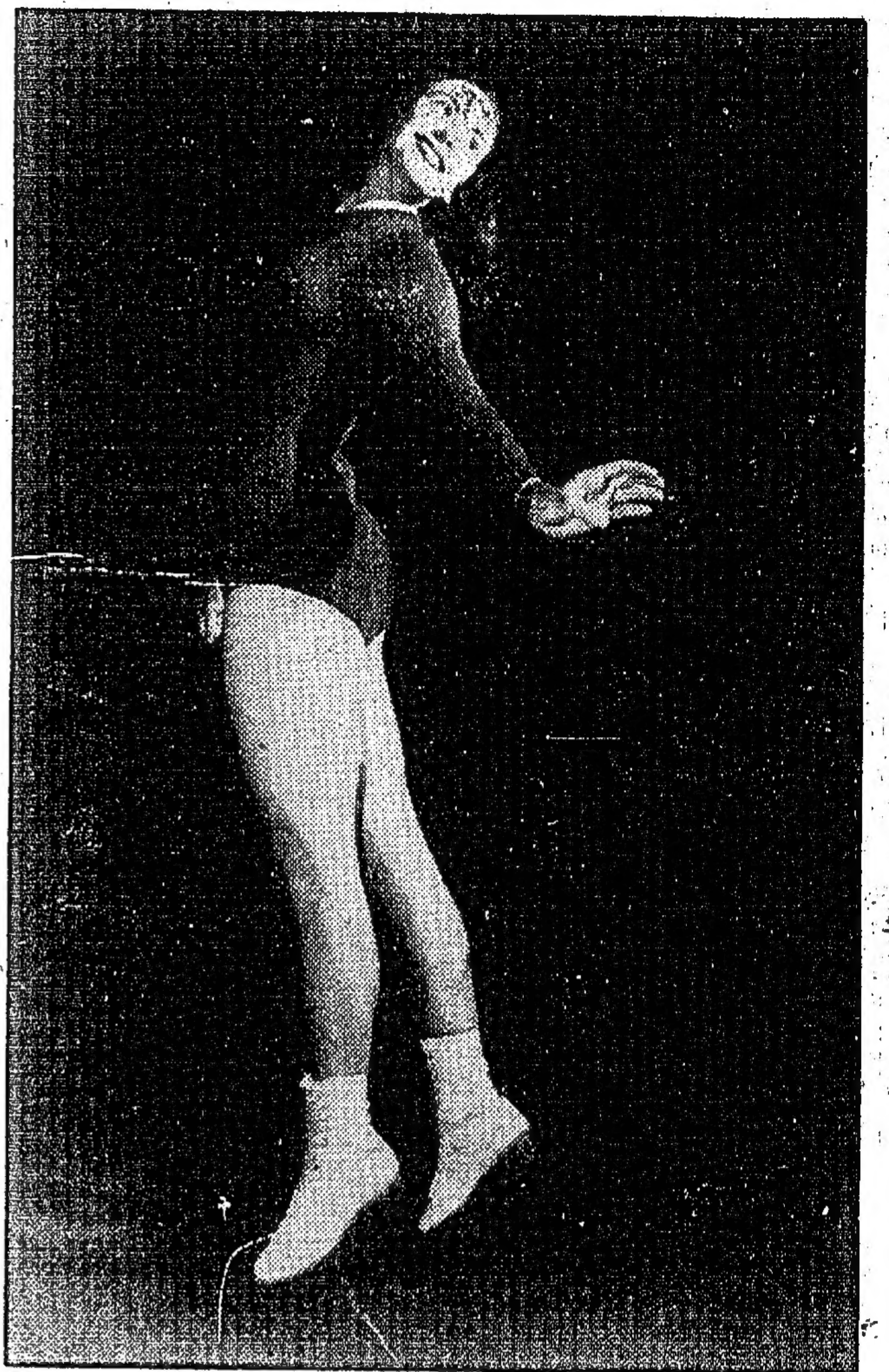
Discussing strategic factors, Senator Wherry said: "If war comes, we could not prevent Russia invading Western Europe but we could make the Russian horde powerless because it would not get any more bread or bullets out of Russia. Russian armies would have to survive off the country. There is nothing unique about trading space while getting in knockout punches by air."

"It is not pleasant to contemplate the Europeans taking another occupation—temporary though it be—but there will be many more Europeans left, more of her industries still standing than if we wage a ground war, another inferno of tanks and bombs consuming Europe."

"We simply cannot make every country on the perimeter of Russia impregnable against capture in the event of war,"—United Press.

Rome, Jan. 16.

The Interior Minister, Signor Mario Scelba, said tonight that two vice-secretaries of the Italian Communist Party had joined the Italian Red leader, Palmiro Togliatti, in Moscow.—United Press.



Toni Crook, 17, of Manchester, took up skating only three years ago but she mastered it so thoroughly that she won through to the final of an all-Britain competition to find a "Queen of Ice." In the earlier rounds success depended on skating ability; in the final at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, looks were also taken into account.

Levitation Forecast By Scientist

London, Jan. 16.

People will be able to walk through walls in the not too distant future, according to Dr A.J. Glazewski, a Faraday lecturer in physics.

Dr Glazewski told an audience at Newton Abbot, Devon, yesterday that levitation (or floating through space) would be "simple." Moreover, it would be possible to disintegrate a man in Europe and integrate him in America.

These feats, Dr Glazewski said, would be possible by insulating the force of gravity.

Dr Glazewski is the inventor of a machine which he claims diagnoses illnesses by showing variations in the waves sent out by the body, and can tell the sex of unborn children.

A French scientist, he said, had found that holy water reacted differently from ordinary tap water, and that a baptised infant differed electrostatically from an unbaptised child, he stated.

Waves from a crowd of praying pilgrims at Lourdes had penetrated a sealed metal box and exposed a photographic plate, though a disorganised crowd produced no effect, he added.—Reuters.

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NOTICE

CHINESE ESTATES, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, China Building, 5th floor, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 2nd February, 1951, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts, for the year ended the 31st December, 1950, and to elect Directors and Appoint Auditor.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 26th January, to 2nd February, 1951, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOK HING BUN
Secretary
Hongkong, 14th Jan., 1951.

The Hongkong Telegraph

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